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Postscript: In the first part of this paper (101(3): 384) we described a new race of the Olive Thrush from North Nandi Forest, Western Kenya as *Turdus abyssinicus fuscatus*, type locality Kipsamoiti-Kamwega, 0°20'N, 34°58'E. Dr. Wolters of Museum Alexander Koenig in Bonn, Germany has kindly pointed out that this name is pre-occupied by *Turdus fuscatus* Vieillot, Hist. Nat. Oiseaux Amer. Sept. 2, t. 57, 1808, (= *Margarops fuscatus* (Vieillot), Mimidae) and by *Turdus fuscatus* Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 1, Taf. 12, 1811, (= *Turdus naumanni eunomus* Temm.). We therefore propose

***Turdus abyssinicus porini* nomen novum**

for *T. a fuscatus* C-van Someren & Schifter. Etymology from Kiswahili, *pori*=a forest thus *porini*=of the forest.

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Notes on some Surinam birds

by J. Ingels

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Since publication of *Birds of Surinam* (Haverschmidt 1968), additions to the Surinam avifauna have been reported by Mees (1968, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977), Renssen (1974a), de Jong and Holthuijzen (1977), Trail (1978) and Davis (1979). Lists with additional information on Surinam birds have also been published since by Haverschmidt (1972, 1975), Renssen (1974b) and Spaans (1978 a & b).

These notes present observations on occurrence, habitat preference, nesting behaviour, breeding seasons or feeding behaviour of 17 species of Surinam birds. They extend Haverschmidt (1968) and are given his numbering, and were obtained during 2 visits of 4 weeks to Surinam in April 1979 and April 1980. A group of Dutch ornithologists including Dr. A. L. Spaans were involved in observations of 1979 indicated with an *. Most data were collected in the Brownsberg and Raleighfalls-Voltzberg nature reserves managed by Stinasu (Foundation for Nature Preservation in Surinam).

SPECIES OBSERVED

3. *Crypturellus soui* Little Tinamou. On 25 April 1979, I was shown a nest of this tinamou by a member of the Stinasu staff on Brownsberg. Two glossy reddish violet eggs lay in a scrape in dead leaves on the ground among very dense vegetation covering a bank, approximately 0.5 m away from the higher

edge of a trail in sloping forest (see Plate). The incubating tinamou sat very tight, only leaving the eggs when a hand was stretched out in its direction. The eggs measured 43.2×32.8 and 43.8×33.0 mm, which is wider than reported by Haverschmidt (1968).

20. *Ardeola* (= *Bubulcus*—Hancock & Elliott 1978) *ibis** Cattle Egret. A recent, well-known nesting colony, protected by Stinasu, is situated in bushes on the left bank of the Suriname river in Paramaribo, where the Sommeldijksche creek discharges into that river (beside the Hotel Torarica). On 8 April 1979, breeding activity consisted mainly of nest building; egrets with nesting material (twigs, sticks) were arriving continually at the colony. Only some nests were occupied by incubating egrets and probably a very few nests contained newly hatched young. On 1 May, nesting activity had greatly increased; building by now was restricted to a few nests on the fringe of the colony, and most nests were occupied by incubating egrets; feeding of small nestlings was witnessed and a few immature egrets with typical greyish bills pottered about in the colony. Around that date, the nesting colony was obviously at its maximum activity, i.e. nearly all nests contained eggs or young. On the other hand, during April 1980, no nesting activity was observed in the colony and few egrets were present in and around the bushes. Haverschmidt (1968) mentions that the main rainy season (mid April–mid August) is the nesting period of this egret in Surinam.

171. *Leptotila rufaxilla** Grey-fronted Dove. On 14 April 1979, I found a nest of this dove with 2 white, slightly incubated eggs. The flimsy platform of sticks was placed approximately 2.5 m high in dense shrubbery interlaced with spiny vines, 2 m away from the so-called plateau road on Brownsberg. The eggs could be seen through the nest platform. They measured 29.3×21.1 and 29.5×21.6 mm, agreeing well with measurements reported by Haverschmidt (1968, 1972). This dove had only been found breeding in January by Haverschmidt, although nesting throughout the year as in the White-tipped or White-fronted Dove *Leptotila verreauxi* is plausible.

The Grey-fronted Dove is more of a forest bird than the White-fronted, but there is some overlap. They are fairly readily separated in the field by the colour of the naked loreal and orbital skin: reddish in *rufaxilla*, bluish in *verreauxi* (Ingels 1981a). Near Voltzberg, I found White-fronted Doves to be rather common on a large, flat granite outcrop with scattered vegetation which was entirely surrounded by lowland rainforest and where Grey-fronted Doves were absent.

172. *Geotrygon montana** Ruddy Quail-Dove. On 15 April 1979, I found a nest with 2 cream-coloured eggs next to a forest trail on Brownsberg. The nest was situated on top of a mass of entangled tree roots and vines, at the base of a large tree, approximately 0.3 m above the forest floor. It was merely a scrape lined with some fresh leaves, in a mat of dead leaves. The eggs measured 26.4×19.2 and 26.5×19.5 mm, well within the limits given by Haverschmidt (1968).

On 16 April (9 a.m.), I found one half of an eggshell and 2 newly hatched, still wet squabs in the nest. They had a pinkish skin, rather long yellowish down and a greyish bill. On 24 April, all pteryiae were covered with sprouting pin feathers, with down restricted to coronal and spinal tracts. Remiges and rectrices were almost fully grown and their bills had turned blackish. On 26 April both were already well feathered, with pin feathers tipped with down



Fig. 4. Nest (arrow) of a White-necked Thrush *Turdus albicollis* on Brownsberg, Surinam. (Photo J. Ingels)

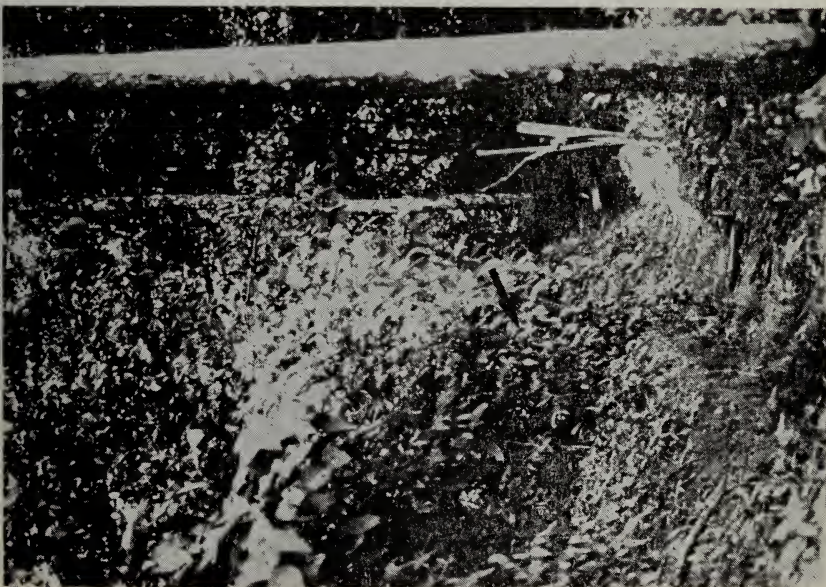


Fig. 1. Nest site (arrow) of Little Tinamou *Crypturellus soui* on Brownsberg, Surinam. (Photo J. Ingels)



Fig. 2. "Nest" with egg (arrow) of a Blackish Nightjar *Caprimulgus nigrescens* on the 2nd granite plateau near Voltzberg, Surinam. (Photo J. Ingels)



Fig. 3. Slits (arrows) in the calyx of a withered flower of a Queen-of-the-Night cactus *Cereus hexagonus*, pierced by a Black-eared Fairy *Heliothryx aurita*, near Voltzberg, Surinam. (Photo J. Ingels)

fluffs on the head only. Both were ♀♀ as the dull brown juvenal body feathers and wing coverts were edged rufous (Goodwin 1970). On 27 April (11.30 a.m.) both had left the nest, giving a nestling period of 11 days, in close agreement with observations by Skutch (1949).

184. *Forpus passerinus* Green-rumped Parakeet. On 4 April 1980, I observed a pair of these parakeets alighting in the crown of a kankantri tree *Ceiba pentandra* in the new grounds of the University of Surinam. The ♀ entered a horizontal hollow dead stump, and after a while the ♂ flew off. After half an hour, the ♀ was still in the nest hole, probably incubating or brooding small nestlings. This behaviour confirms similar observations by Haverschmidt (1975).

190. *Pionus menstruus* Blue-headed Parrot. On 24 April 1979, the manager of Brownsberg (where this parrot is common), showed me a juvenile. It had fallen to the forest floor upon leaving the nest hole. Differences in comparison with the adult colour pattern (Forshaw 1973) were: general plumage pale green, head and neck greenish, narrowly edged with blue, forehead reddish blue, breast feathers rosy, edged with bluish green, ear-coverts dull bluish grey, under tail-coverts yellowish green marked with rose, wing-coverts yellowish green, bill dark horn colour with a soft, thickened yellowish red base to the upper mandible, iris black, legs, feet and cere slate coloured.

223. *Caprimulgus nigrescens** Blackish Nightjar. This widespread nightjar breeds during both dry seasons (mid February–mid April, mid August–mid November) in Surinam (pers. obs.). The pronounced preference of this nightjar for rocky areas, especially granite outcrops in rainforest is a unique feature among neotropical caprimulgids. Large numbers live and breed on 2 flat granite outcrops with scattered vegetation near Voltzberg (Ingels 1981b).

On 19 April 1979 and 8 April 1980, I found 3 and 1 "nests" respectively, with one egg in each, on the second granite plateau near Voltzberg; 2 lay in slight depressions on bare rock, 2 lay amidst debris of dead branches of *Clusia* bushes, one of these latter on bare rock, the other on a thin layer of humus (see Plate). On 26 April 1979, I found a "nest" with one egg on the reddish gravel of an open site on Brownsberg. All nest sites were exposed to full sun. The eggs were remarkably conspicuous on the dark granite or reddish gravel when the incubating nightjar was off the nest.

The eggs measured: 24.3 x 17.3, 25.6 x 18.6, 25.9 x 18.7, 25.1 x 18.3 and 25.2 x 18.5 mm. They are slightly glossy and have a creamish to pinkish buff ground colour with brown spots and underlying brownish grey spots and blotches. Markings are irregularly formed, with different shades and uneven colour intensity and are fairly uniformly distributed over the entire egg. The ends of an egg differ little, both being almost equally blunt.

255. *Topaza pella** Crimson Topaz. This marvellous hummingbird is more common in Surinam than is generally accepted (Akrum pers. comm.).

On the same granite outcrop near Voltzberg mentioned under *Caprimulgus nigrescens*, I observed on 19 April 1979, two ♂♂ occupying feeding territories, consisting of clumps of flowering *Pitcairnia nuda*, a common bromeliad on these granite outcrops. Territories were defended against the common Grey-breasted Sabrewings *Campylopterus largipennis*. The smaller Fork-tailed Woodnymphs *Thalurania furcata* were normally allowed to feed from flowers at the edge of the territory, but not in the centre. On 3 successive days, one ♂

was observed in its feeding territory between 7 a.m. and approximately 1 p.m., after which it disappeared into the surrounding rainforest.

256. *Heliothryx aurita* Black-eared Fairy. In April 1980, flowers were scarce on and around the granite outcrops near Voltzberg. Few hummingbirds were present.

This hummingbird was first seen on 14 April 1980, when a ♂ came to feed at the umbels of small flowers of an understory shrub growing around the Stinasu camp. On 15 April, I observed a ♂ piercing the calyx bases of withered flowers of the Queen-of-the-Night *Cereus hexagonus*, a common cactus on the granite outcrops. These flowers last only one night, and at dawn most have already withered. On examination, I found that some flowers had up to 8 slits (see Plate). At its base, the fleshy calyx wall is between 2 and 3 mm thick and the hummingbird was observed to really "force" its bill into the flower base. This hummingbird may have tried to exploit this possible nectar source because other flowers were scarce.

374. *Pithys albifrons** White-plumed Antbird. On 19 April 1979, I found the first recorded nest for Surinam of this antbird and only the second for the species (Willis 1972). It was situated in the low crown of a prickly palm *Bactris* sp. next to a forest trail in the Raleighfalls-Voltzberg nature reserve. A detailed description of the nest and eggs of this antbird has been published (Ingels 1980).

420. *Fluvicola pica* Pied Water-Tyrant. On 21 April 1979, I saw this water-tyrant collecting billfuls of "seed cotton" from an ornamental shrub in a garden in Paramaribo. Apparently, it lines its nest not only with feathers (Haverschmidt 1968), but also with seed fluff.

506. *Turdus albicollis* White-necked Thrush. On 22 April 1980, I found a nest of this thrush with 2 young between 2 and 4 days old, on Brownsberg. The nest was built at a height of 1.10 m in an oblong niche-like hole in a large, moss-covered forest tree next to a forest trail. The cup-shaped nest was situated on top of a pile of green living moss (see Plate) of which the outer wall was composed. The cup, with a diameter of 9 cm and 5.5 cm deep, was lined with dark plant fibres and rootlets. On approaching the nest, the adults, which were hidden in the undergrowth, uttered the typical alarm call of Turdidae, a prolonged "tseeet", described by Skutch (1960) as "a full, mellow, mournful whistle".

Both young had orange flesh-coloured skin, and intense orange-red gapes. On 22 April, the nestlings weighed 20.5 and 10.0 g and on 24 April, 31.5 and 19.5 g respectively. The adults weighed 54.0 and 58.5 g, both weights easily exceeding the maximum of 47 g given for this thrush by Haverschmidt (1968), but in complete agreement with data presented by French (1973).

Deep body temperatures (for the method used in measuring DBTs see Ingels 1981b) of both adults were 42.6° and 43.4°C, corresponding with the high body temperatures found in other neotropical thrushes by Oniki (1972). On 23 and 24 April, DBT of both young measured at noon, after a period of half an hour of lying exposed in the nest to an air temperature of 24°–25°C, were: older one, 36.8° and 39.2°C; younger one, 35.5° and 37.9°C respectively. With a probable nestling period of 15–17 days as in other neotropical *Turdus* species, nestlings of this thrush should be able to regulate their body temperature to that of an adult only by the age of 8–11 days (Ricklefs & Hainsworth 1968).

On several occasions, I saw the adults feeding insects, worms and red berries (c. 13 x 10 mm) to the young. The (regurgitated?) single brownish black seeds (approximately 9 x 6 mm) were afterwards found in the nest.

524. *Dacnis cayana** Blue Dacnis. On 12 April 1979 I observed a pair of this dacnis with 2 juveniles in the savanna around the Jan Starke camp of the Surinam Forest Service near Zanderij. They were among a mixed flock of Red-legged Honeycreepers *Cyanerpes cyaneus*, Rufous-crowned Tanagers *Tangara cayana*, Blue-grey Tanagers *Thraupis episcopus* and Palm Tanagers *Thraupis palmarum*, all hawking winged ants leaving their arboreal nest after a rain shower. The insects were also fed to the juveniles. Observation of a family party of this dacnis in this period of the year is not surprising, as the November to April period is the main reproductive season of Thraupinae in Surinam (Haverschmidt 1968).

I was also able to confirm with sight records 4 species not mentioned in Haverschmidt (1968), but already added to the birdlist of Surinam by subsequent publications.

Avocettula recurvirostris Fiery-tailed Awlbill. The presence of this hummingbird has been recorded by Trail (1978). On 19 April 1979, I observed a ♂ for about 5 min, foraging among purple leguminaceous flowers on a granite outcrop near Voltzberg. Its feeding behaviour, food flowers and colour pattern correspond with the detailed description by Trail.

*Corapipo gutturalis** White-throated Manakin. The presence of this manakin has been recorded for Brownsberg and Nassau mountains (Mees 1974, Kluyver 1975). On 16 April 1979, a flock of c. 10 manakins, mostly ♂♂ with only a few juveniles or ♀♀, was observed displaying in a low tree about 5 m high, half-way along the road to the Brownsberg plateau.

*Piranga flava** Hepatic Tanager. Mees (1974) reported and discussed the presence of this tanager in Surinam. On 16 April 1979, a pair was seen on Brownsberg, high up in a dead tree on the forested slope towards the weir near Afobaka.

Cissopis leveriana Magpie Tanager. Penard & Penard (1910) include "the Guyanas" in the distribution range of this tanager. It has been observed regularly on Foengoe island by independent observers (Davis 1979, Spaans pers. comm.). On 7 April 1980, I observed for over 15 min 2 tanagers foraging in low vegetation at the inland end of the airstrip on that island. These magpie-like tanagers are unmistakable in the field.

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A substitute name for a Philippine minivet (*Pericrocotus*) by Kenneth C. Parkes

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In a recent revision of the subspecies of the Flame Minivet *Pericrocotus flammeus* of the island of Mindanao, Philippines, I described a highly distinctive but long overlooked population as *P. f. neglectus*, new subspecies. The name I selected was unfortunately more appropriate than I realized at the time. I am indebted to Dr. Carlo Violani of the Instituto di Ecologia Animale ed Etologia, Pavia, Italy (temporarily at Rutgers University, U.S.A.) for calling my attention to the fact that the name *neglectus* is preoccupied in *Pericrocotus*. I therefore propose *Pericrocotus flammeus nigroluteus*, new name, for *Pericrocotus flammeus neglectus* Parkes, 1974, *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 45: 38, not *Pericrocotus neglectus* Hume, 1877, *Stray Feathers* 5: 171, 189 (now considered a subspecies of *P. brevirostris*).

The name chosen alludes to the black and yellow rather than black and orange colour of adult males, unique among the Mindanao populations of this species.

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